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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/031,883	04/22/2002	BENNO HENRICUS NICOLAAS HIJL	3135-020112	1723
28289	7590	03/07/2007	EXAMINER	
THE WEBB LAW FIRM, P.C. 700 KOPPERS BUILDING 436 SEVENTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA 15219			ALAM, SHAHID AL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2162	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	03/07/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/031,883	HIJL, BENNO HENRICUS NICOLAAS
	Examiner Shahid Al Alam	Art Unit 2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 8-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 8-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 8 – 16 are pending in this Office action.
2. Applicant argues that both Zatti and Want do not teach claimed invention.

Examiner respectfully disagrees as argued. Examiner, in his previous office action, gave detail explanation of claimed limitation and pointed out exact locations in the cited prior art.

Examiner is entitled to give claim limitations their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification.

Interpretation of Claims-Broadest Reasonable Interpretation

During patent examination, the pending claims must be 'given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.' Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. *In re Prater*, 162 USPQ 541,550-51 (CCPA 1969).

Applicant amended claims with the limitation of "apart from the Internet". These limitation refer as stand alone computer or computer, not connected to the Internet but it could mean connected with Local Area Network or Network. So therefore, meaning of the limitation actually did not changed.

Nevertheless, with respect to arguments, Zatti teaches distinguished and relative distinguished names (DN), naming structure, levels of naming scheme, matching rules and assigning unique identifiers to standard related objects as taught in pages 259 – 261.

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Zatti's teachings of the codes of the URL/DNS are created from a database of pre-existing identification data in page 259, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 17. Zatti's teaches the DN for the country code is an international standardized code and these codes are global unique code clearly teaches applicants pre-existing code or data.

Zatti teaches notation rules in page 259, column 2, paragraph 2 and Zatti teaches database coupled to the network of servers by using worldwide network system and worldwide X.500-based directory service see page 258, column 1, paragraph 1.

Want discloses to obtaining information relating to a specific location using a positioning system. Information about various locations is organized and stored on the distributed network 305 and is preferably organized as "web pages." The web pages or pointers to them are preferably stored on the predetermined node 300 of the distributed network 305. However, the web pages may also be stored at various other nodes on the distributed network 305 and may be associated with one or more coordinate entries corresponding to physical locations. The web pages may have, for example, an already existing URL, e.g., a proprietary pre-existing URL.

In view of the above, the examiner contends that all limitations as recited in the claims have been addressed in this Action.

For the above reasons, Examiner believed that rejection of the last Office action was proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8 – 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stefano Zatti “Naming in OSI” and in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,122,520 issued to Roy Want et al. (hereinafter “Want”).

With respect to claim 8, Zatti teaches (Please read as each paragraph starts with line 1) a method of identifying and registering persons based on identification data, in particular for Internet applications (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 17 – 19) comprising the processing steps of:

defining a URL/domain name system in accordance with a pre-existing structure system of identification data stored in at least one database (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 17 and page 260, column 1, paragraph 5, lines 1 – 6), formulating URL/domain name notation rules in accordance with the defined system of identification data (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 11 and page 261, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 - 19), and

designating codes and the associated URLs/domain names on the basis of the defined system of identification data and in accordance with the formulated URL/domain name notation rules (Page 259, column 2, paragraphs 2 and 3), and implementing at

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least a part of the URLs/domain names in the Internet (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 1, lines 2 – 12).

With respect to claim 8, Zatti teaches pre-existing as the DN for the country code, which is based on international standardized code from ISO 3166 (a directory). Zatti does not explicitly teach pre-existing identification data as claimed.

Want discloses to obtaining information relating to a specific location using a positioning system. **Information about various locations** is organized and stored on the distributed network 305 and is preferably organized as "web pages." The web pages or pointers to them are preferably stored on the predetermined node 300 of the distributed network 305. However, the web pages may also be stored at various other nodes on the distributed network 305 and may be associated with one or more coordinate entries corresponding to physical locations. **The web pages may have**, for example, **an already existing URL, e.g., a proprietary pre-existing URL** (see column 4, lines 24 – 39 and column 5, lines 47 – 51).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Want with Zatti for obtaining location specific information about a particular location using a distributed network in combination with the positioning system and to effectively obtain adequate information about their surroundings (see column 1, lines 9 – 12 and 35 – 36; Want).

As to claim 9, registering data of persons (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 3), creating a data carrier on the basis of the registered data (Page 261, column 1,

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paragraph 2), and linking the data carrier to a specific URL/domain name (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 3).

As to claim 10, making specific URLs/domain names accessible to the public (Page 258, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 1 – 3 and Figure 1).

As to claim 11, providing services by means of a data carrier (Page 260, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 5 – 10).

As to claim 12, incorporating registered data of persons in data files (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 3), incorporating the data files in a search system, and providing an interface with search options for generating results on request as a response to a query (Page 260, column 2, paragraph 6, lines 6 – 10).

As to claim 13, the method is applied within specific Top Level Domains and/or Sub Level Domains (Page 259, column 1, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Figure 3).

With respect to claim 14, Zatti teaches defining a URL/domain name system in accordance with a system of the identification data stored in at least one database (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 17 and page 260, column 1, paragraph 5, lines 1 – 6),

formulating URL/domain name notation rules in accordance with the defined system of identification data (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 2, lines 1 – 11 and page 261, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 - 19), and

designating codes and the associated URLs/domain names on the basis of the defined system of identification data and in accordance with the formulated URL/domain name notation rules (Page 259, column 2, paragraphs 2 and 3), and implementing at

least a part of the URLs/domain names in the internet (Page 259, column 2, paragraph 1, lines 2 – 12), the assembly comprising a network of servers for designating and making available the URLs/domain names (Page 258, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 1 – 3 and Figure 1),

at least one database coupled to the network of servers and having registered data of persons of URLs/domain names (Page 259, column 1, paragraph 3 and Table 1), and hardware and software for inputting, localizing and presenting the registered data (Page 258, column 2, paragraph 3, lines 1 – 3 and Figure 1).

With respect to claim 14, Zatti teaches pre-existing as the DN for the country code, which is based on international standardized code from ISO 3166 (a directory). Zatti does not explicitly teach pre-existing identification data as claimed.

Want discloses to obtaining information relating to a specific location using a positioning system. **Information about various locations** is organized and stored on the distributed network 305 and is preferably organized as "web pages." The web pages or pointers to them are preferably stored on the predetermined node 300 of the distributed network 305. However, the web pages may also be stored at various other nodes on the distributed network 305 and may be associated with one or more coordinate entries corresponding to physical locations. **The web pages may have**, for example, **an already existing URL, e.g., a proprietary pre-existing URL** (see column 4, lines 24 – 39 and column 5, lines 47 – 51).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Want with Zatti for obtaining location specific

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information about a particular location using a distributed network in combination with the positioning system and to effectively obtain adequate information about their surroundings (see column 1, lines 9 – 12 and 35 – 36; Want).

As to claims 15 and 16, the structure is a host, a sub-level domain, and a top-level domain with dots (see column 5, lines 45 – 57; Want).

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

USP 6,167,449 issued to Arnold et al. discloses the network services ("services") that are typically available in most larger networks can be grouped into different types. One type of service is name identification, such as domain name registration and resolution used over the Internet. Domain name registration is used by providers of services, and, more generally, those wishing access to the Internet. The providers use the registration service to register themselves on the Internet by recording an alias and a corresponding unique network address in a service directory or database. Thereafter, the provider can be located by its alias using a domain name resolution service that accesses the service directory.

USP 6,564,216 issued to Waters discloses, in a typical network, a server directly communicates with the central database in order to obtain configuration information. A conventional Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)/Internet Protocol (IP) network

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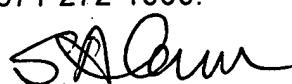
including one or more Domain Name Service (DNS) servers, one or more Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) servers and a central database.

Contact Information

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shahid Al Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-4030. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Shahid Al Alam
Primary Examiner
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